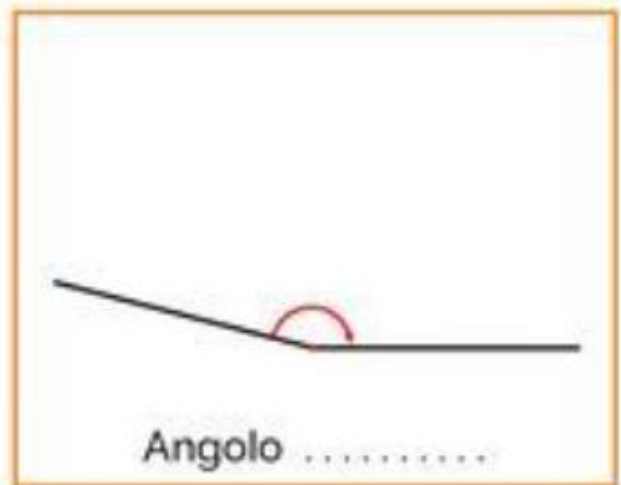
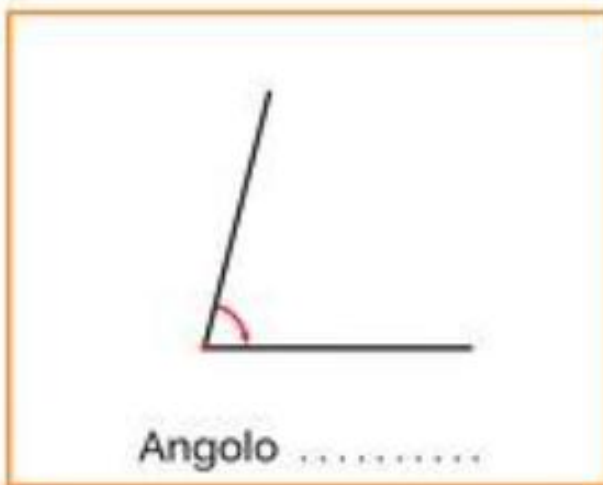
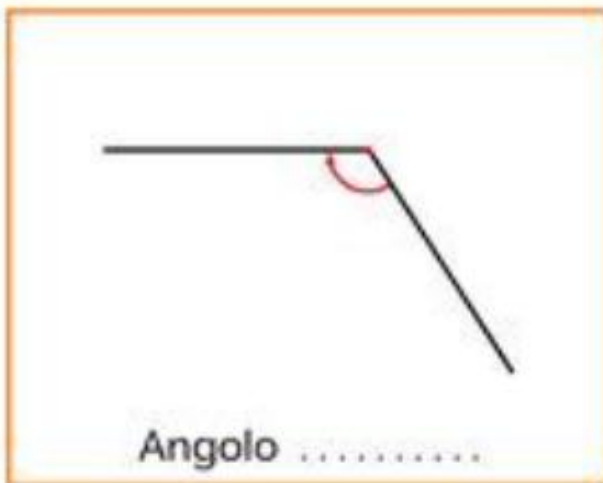
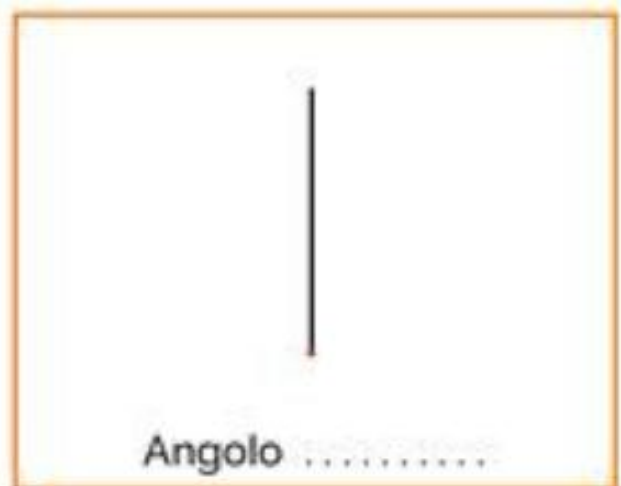
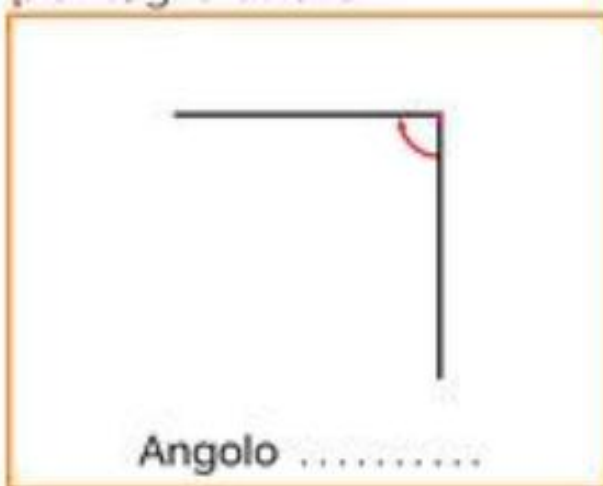
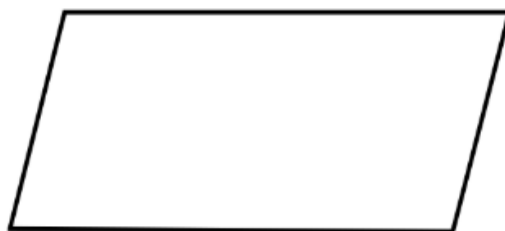
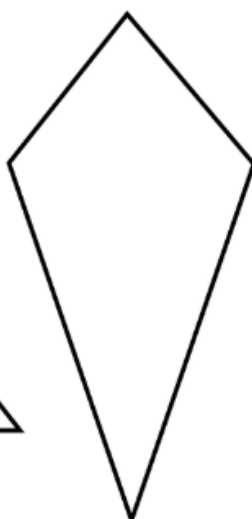
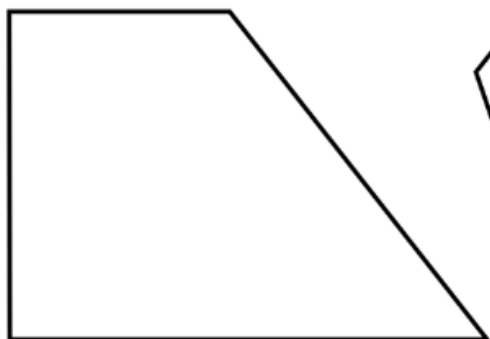
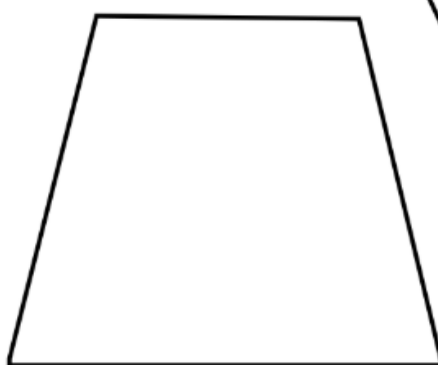
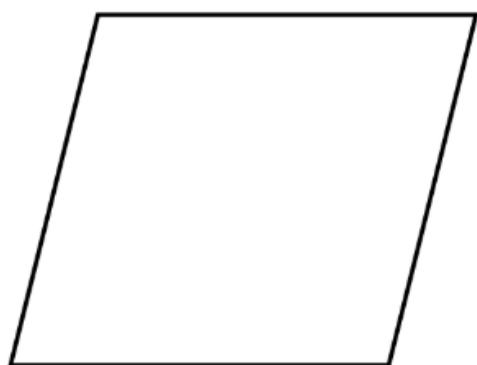
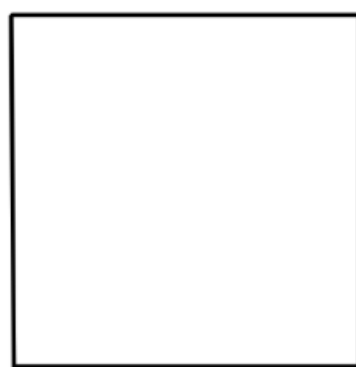
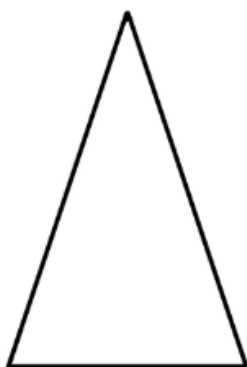
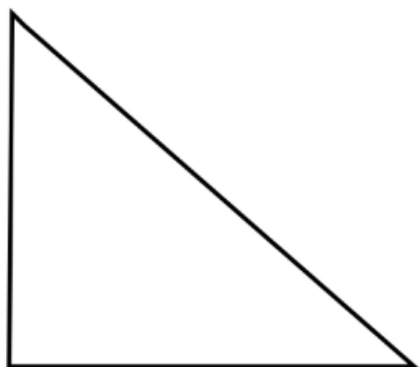


Esercizi sugli angoli

A) Scrivi in ogni riquadro se si tratta di un angolo retto, acuto, ottuso, piatto, giro o nullo



B) Osserva gli angoli dei seguenti poligoni e colora quelli retti in **verde**, quelli acuti in **rosso** e quelli ottusi in **blu**



C) Disegna l'angolo indicato in ogni riquadro

Angolo retto

Angolo acuto

Angolo ottuso

Angolo piatto

Angolo giro

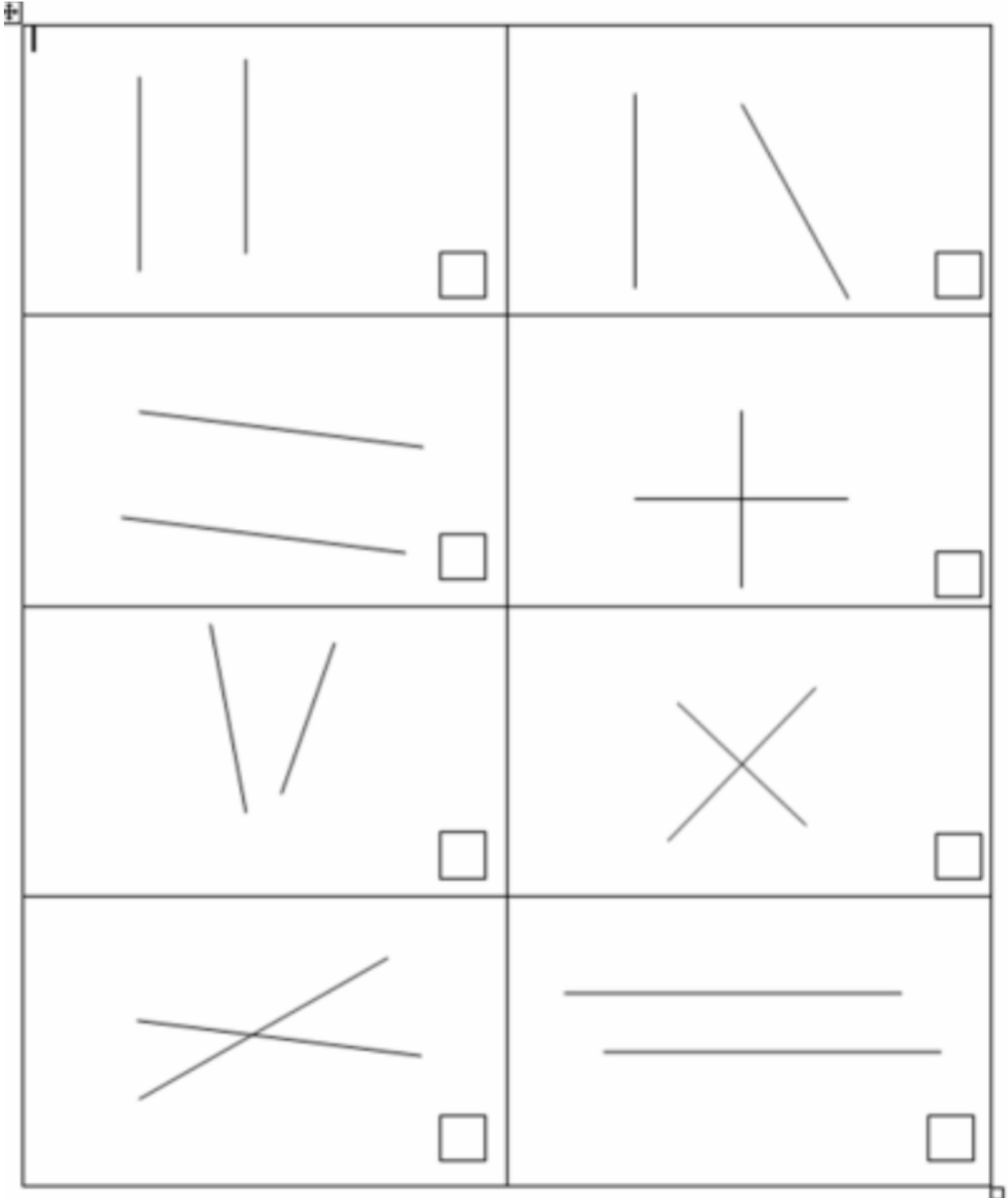
Angolo nullo

Esercizi su rette e segmenti

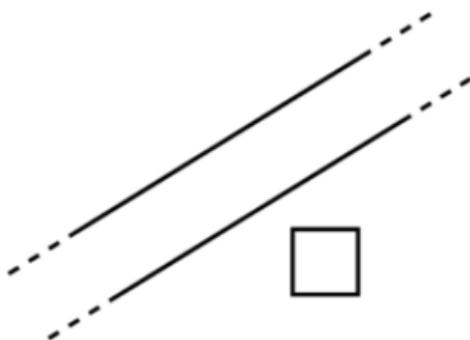
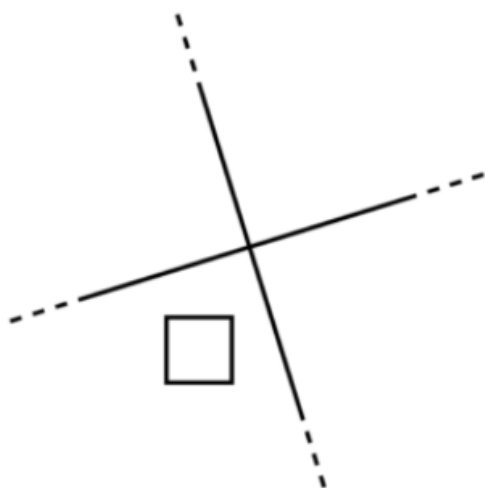
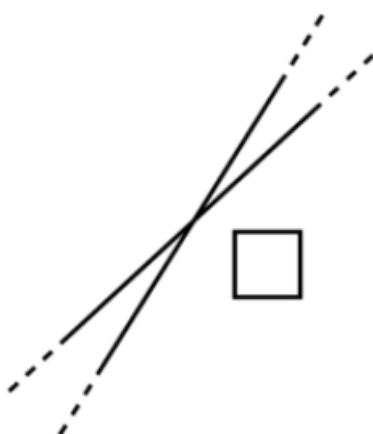
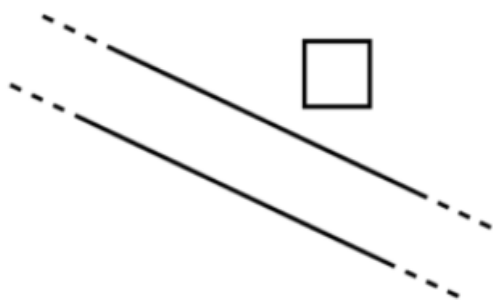
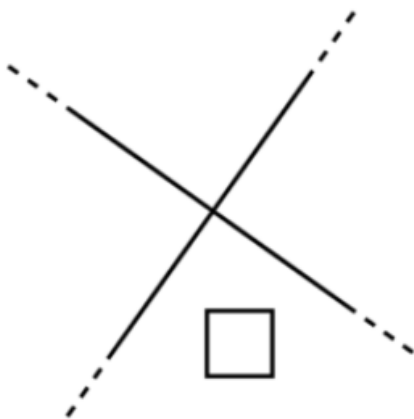
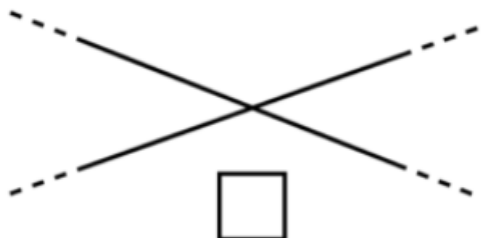
Colora di **rosso** il quadratino nelle celle dei segmenti incidenti

In **blu** nelle celle dei segmenti perpendicolari

In **verde** nelle celle dei segmenti paralleli.



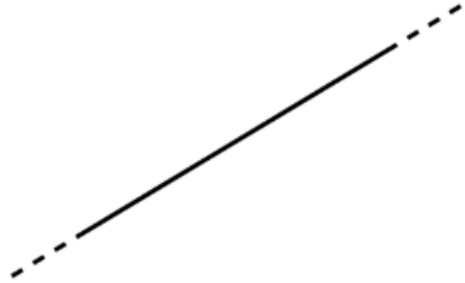
Per ogni coppia di rette scrivi nei riquadri **A** se sono parallele, **I** se sono incidenti e **P** se sono perpendicolari



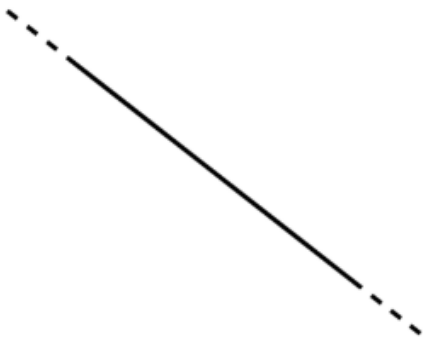
Disegna una seconda retta in ogni riquadro in modo da raffigurare la coppia di rette indicate.



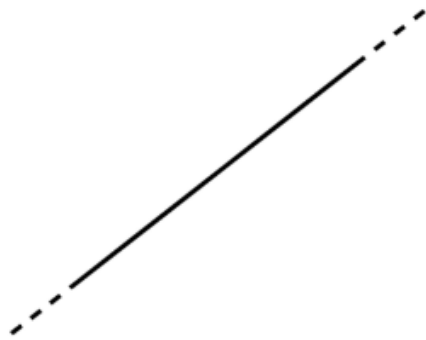
Rette perpendicolari



Rette parallele



Rette incidenti



Rette perpendicolari

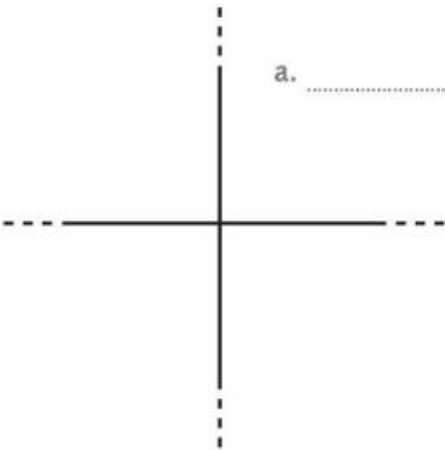


Rette parallele

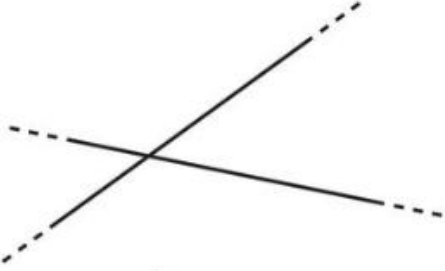


Rette incidenti

Scrivi accanto alle linee se si tratta di: segmento – semiretta –retta – rette parallele – rette perpendicolari - rette incidenti



a.



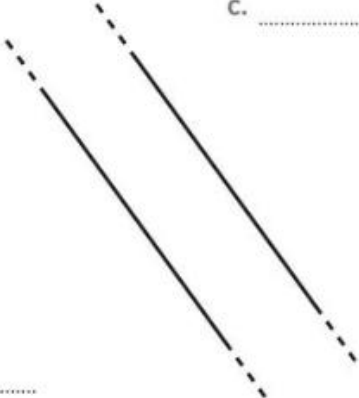
b.



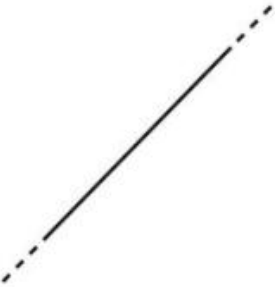
c.



d.



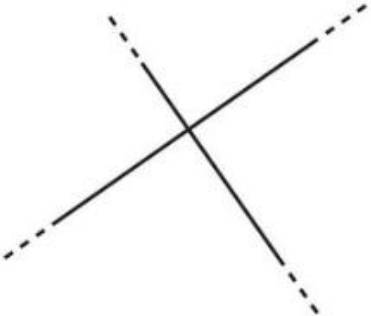
e.



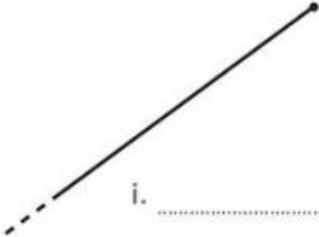
f.



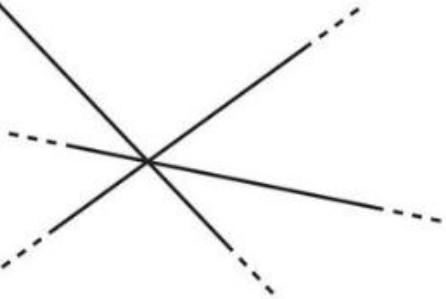
g.



h.

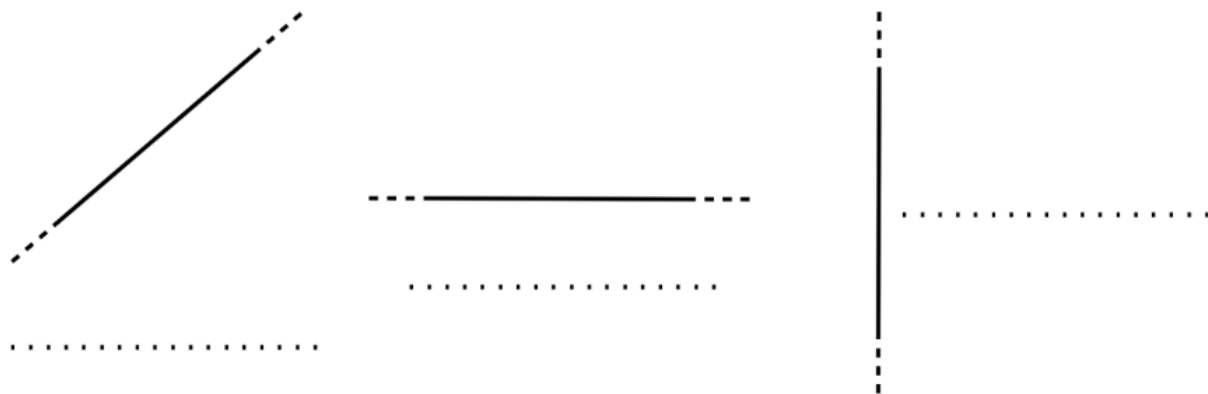


i.

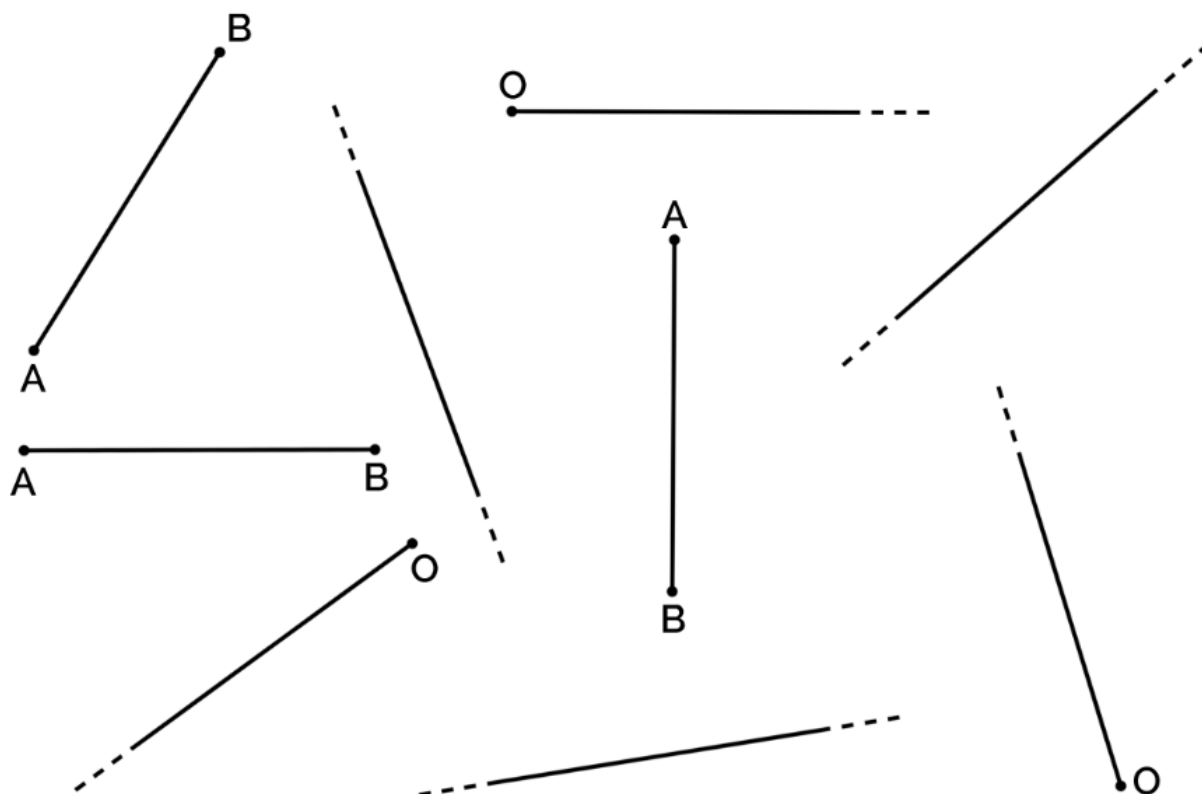


l.

Accanto a ciascuna retta scrivi se è orizzontale, verticale o obliqua

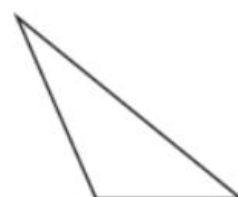
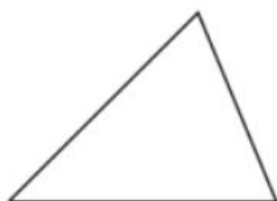
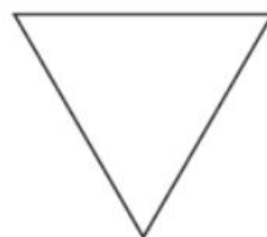
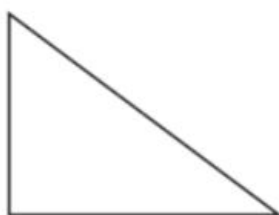
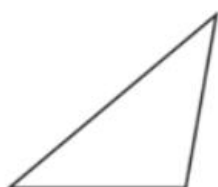
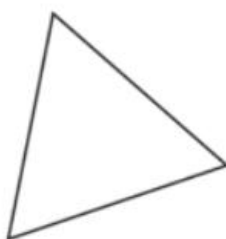
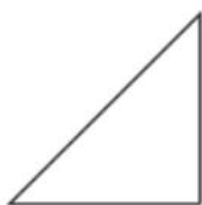
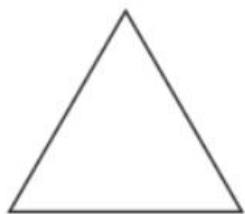


- Ripassa in **rosso** le **linee rette**, in **verde** le **semirette** e in **blu** i **segmenti**.

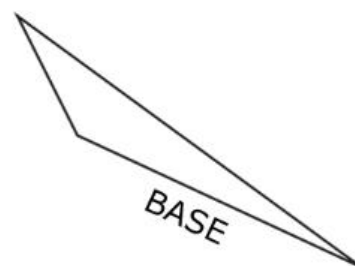
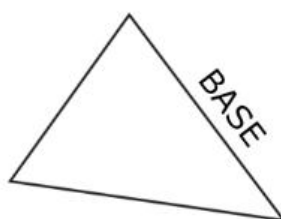
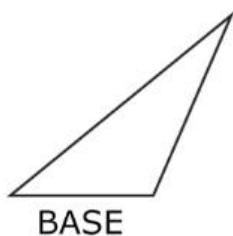
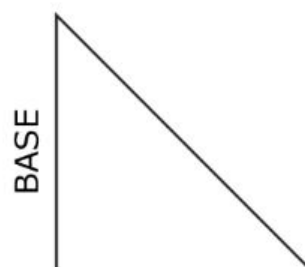
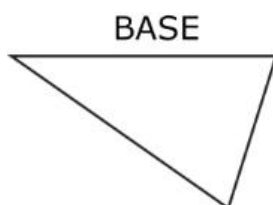
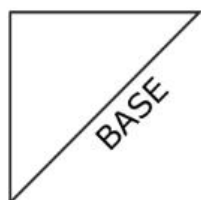
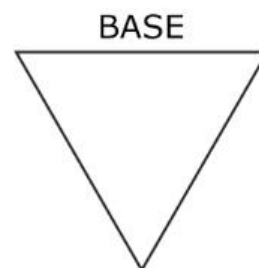
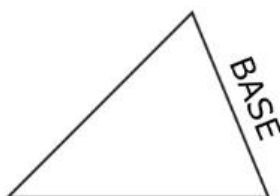
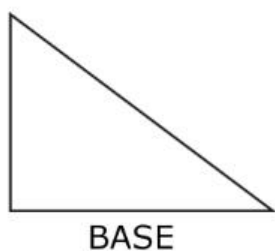
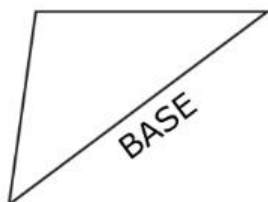
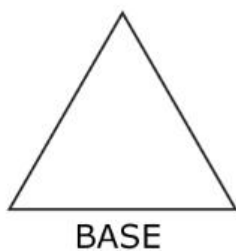


I triangoli

Scrivi **E** sui triangoli equilateri, **I** su quelli isosceli e **S** su quelli scaleni



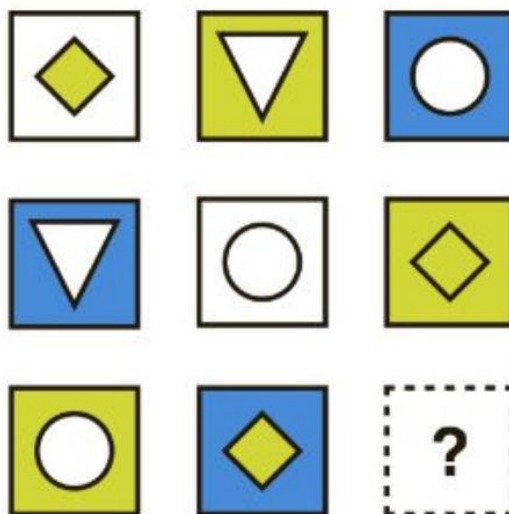
Per ogni triangolo traccia l'altezza relativa alla base indicata



Leggi e completa

1. Un triangolo ha i lati rispettivamente di 9 cm, 6 cm e 9 cm.
Si tratta di un triangolo
2. Un triangolo ha i lati rispettivamente di 4 cm, 3 cm e 5 cm.
Si tratta di un triangolo
3. Un triangolo ha tutti e tre i lati che misurano 12 cm.
Si tratta di un triangolo
4. Un triangolo ha gli angoli che misurano 60° , 90° e 30° .
Si tratta di un triangolo
5. Un triangolo ha gli angoli che misurano 50° , 60° e 70° .
Si tratta di un triangolo
6. Un triangolo ha gli angoli che misurano 30° , 40° e 110° .
Si tratta di un triangolo
7. Un triangolo ha sia i lati che gli angoli uguali.
Si tratta di un triangolo e
8. Un triangolo ha i lati di 5 cm, 4 cm e 3 cm e gli angoli 90° , 30° e 60° .
Si tratta di un triangolo e
9. Un triangolo ha i lati di 3 cm, 3 cm e 5 cm e gli angoli 30° , 30° e 120° .
Si tratta di un triangolo e
10. Un triangolo ha i lati di 4 cm, 3 cm e 3 cm e gli angoli 80° , 50° e 50° .
Si tratta di un triangolo e
11. La somma degli angoli interni di un triangolo misura°.

Seleziona la figura mancante



①



②



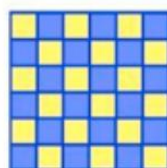
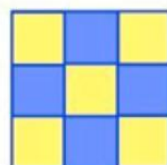
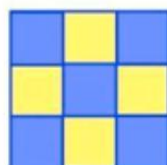
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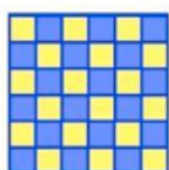
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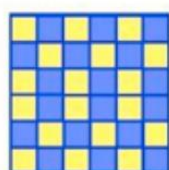
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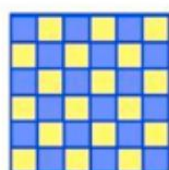
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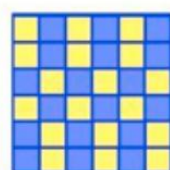
B



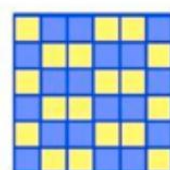
C



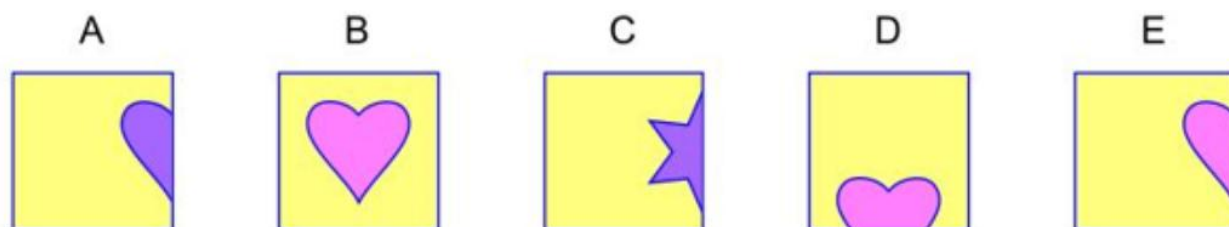
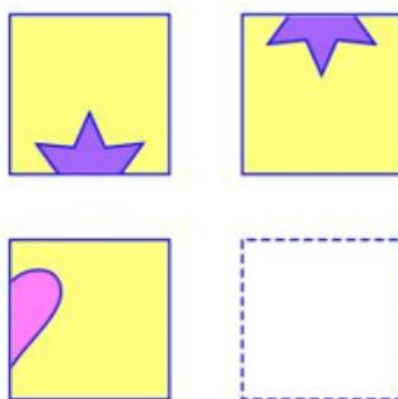
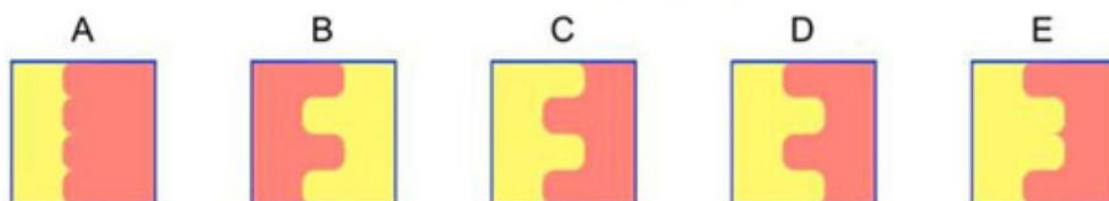
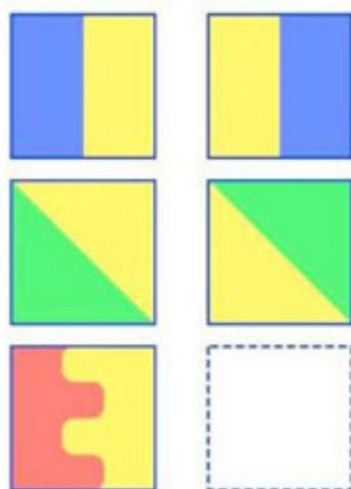
D



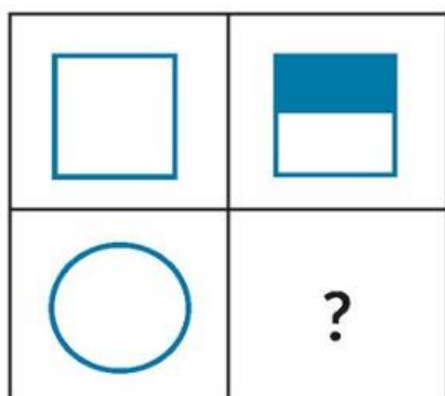
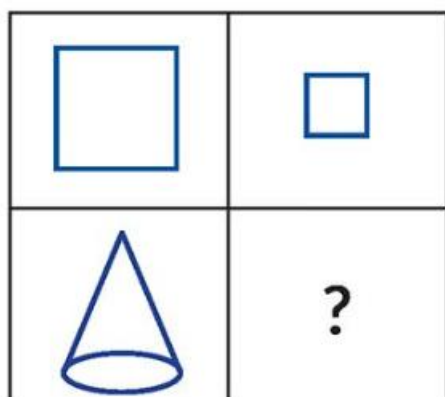
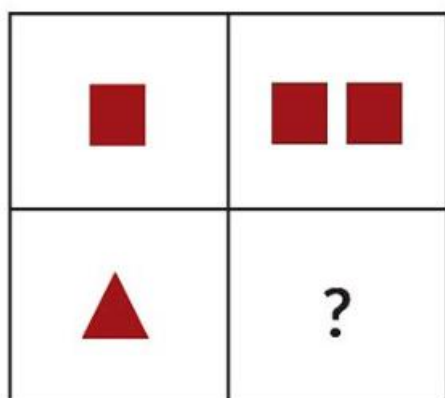
E



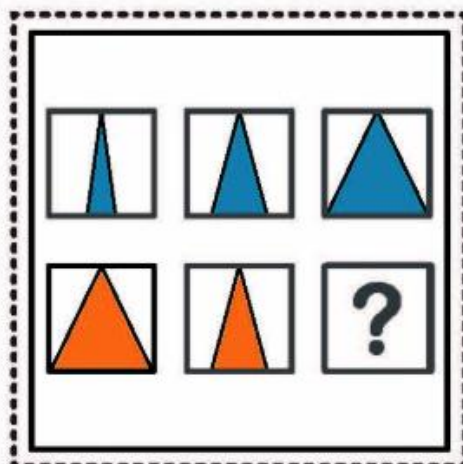
Seleziona la figura mancante



Seleziona la figura mancante



Seleziona la figura mancante



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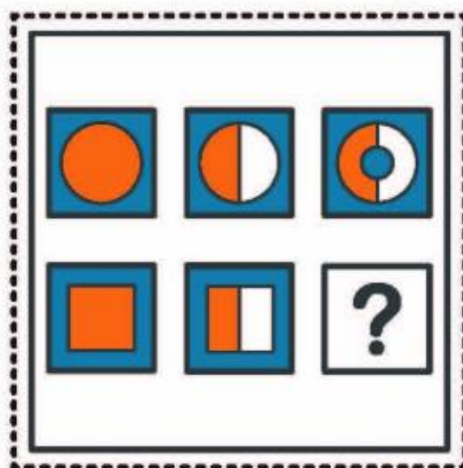
③



④



⑤



①



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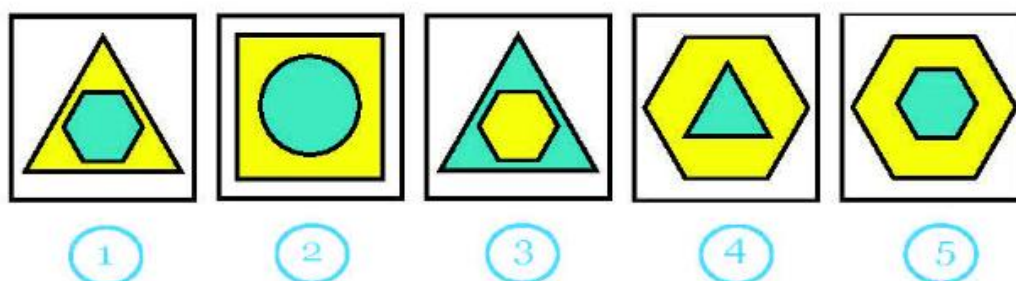
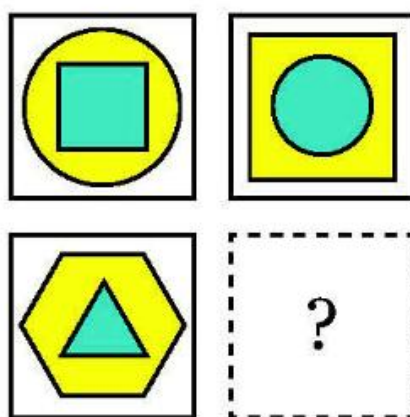
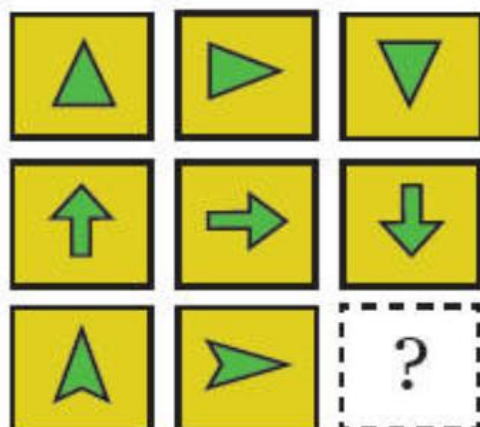


④



⑤

Seleziona la figura mancante



I Materiali

Completa la tabella delle caratteristiche dei materiali con Sì o No

Materiali	È duro?	È liscio?	Pesa?	Si taglia?	È naturale?	Galleggia?
legno						
metallo						
carta						
sughero						
vetro						
cuoio						
stoffa						
gomma						
cartone						
ferro						
lana						
ceramica						
seta						
pietra						
polistirolo						

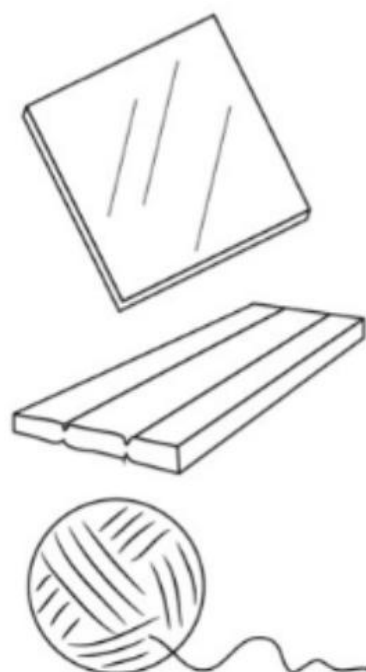
Oggetti e materiali

Per costruire gli oggetti utilizziamo materiali come il vetro, il ferro, la plastica, il legno. Per ottenere questi materiali, gli uomini hanno utilizzato le sostanze che si trovano in natura trasformandole.

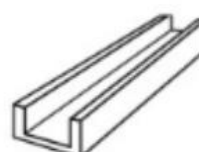
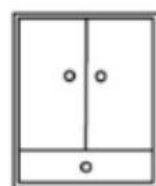
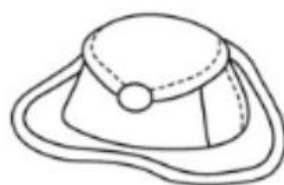
Hanno ricavato:

- il **vetro** dalla sabbia;
- il **legno**, il **sughero**, il **cotone** dalle piante;
- il **ferro** dalle rocce:
- la **plastica** dal petrolio.

Altri materiali ancora, come la lana e il cuoio, li hanno ricavati dagli animali.



● **COLLEGA** i disegni alle foto.



Oggetti o materiali? Riscrivi ogni nome della lista nella giusta tabella

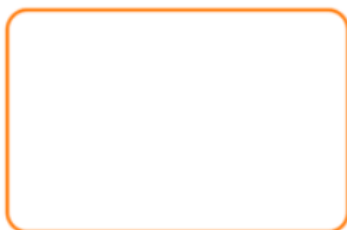
- spada
- ferro
- chiodo
- pennello
- seta
- plastica
- bicchiere
- sughero
- borsa
- vetro

- libro
- cappello
- bottiglia
- gomma
- carta
- legno
- quadro
- ceramica
- vaso
- cuoio

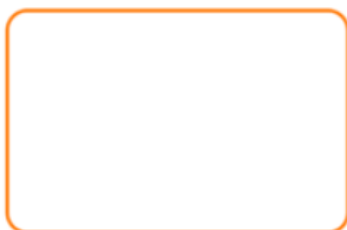
OGGETTI

MATERIALI

Leggi le indicazioni, scrivi di quale oggetto si tratta e disegnalolo



È di plastica.
Può essere di diverse lunghezze.
Serve a misurare e disegnare linee dritte.
È il



È di metallo.
Ne esistono di diversi tipi.
Serve ad aprire le porte.
È la



È di pelle.
Ha tanti fori ed una fibbia.
Serve a sostenere i pantaloni.
È la



È di porcellana.
Ha un manico.
Serve per bere.
È la



È di plastica.
Se è vuota occupa poco spazio.
Serve a portare la spesa.
È la



È di carta.
La sua copertina è dura.
Serve a segnare i compiti e altre informazioni.
È il